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Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS

1965

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including Reports by

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1965-1966

BRIG. H. E. HORSFIELD, C.B.E., M.C., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

J. VINCENT, ESQ. (Vice-Chairman)

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D. W. HANSFORD, Esq.
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J. R. KINGSBURY, Esq.
D. G. LARCOMBE, Esq.
Mrs. D. M. LOCKE
Mrs. F. D. MOORE
H. PARFREMENT, Esq.
F. E. PHILLIPS, Esq., J.P.
A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
F. W. SHEARING, Esq.
C. H. YOUNGMAN, Esq.

Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

S. W. BRITTON, Esq. (Chairman)
A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
A. G. I. ANDERSON, Esq.
Mrs. J. M. BLACK
T. BOOTHMAN, Esq.
Mrs. F. D. MOORE

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with
matters of public health: -

Committee	Responsible for:
Public Health Committee:	General Public Health. Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal. Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences.
Highways and Foreshore Committee:	Street and Foreshore Cleansing. Gully Emptying
Housing Committee	Housing.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Department staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a Chief Public Health Inspector, two Additional Public Health Inspectors, a Chief Administrative Assistant, and three Clerk/Shorthand/Typists.

Officers	Other Appointments and Duties
D. WARREN BROWNE M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health	Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester. School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council
R. G. COYSH M. A. P. H. I., M.R.S.H. (Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Cert. of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City & Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science) Chief Public Health Inspector.	Inspector under Petroleum Acts; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act, 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act, 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
L. ALLATT A.C.C.S. (Final Cert. in Local Government and Public Administration of Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Chief Administrative Assistant	Meteorological Observer
J.O. HAMILTON M. A. P. H. I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H. & H. (Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Diploma of R.S.H. in Meat and Other Foods; Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene; Diploma of R.S.H. in Tropical Hygiene) Additional Public Health Inspector	
A. MILNER (from 23.8.65) M. A. P. H. I., M.R.S.H. (Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; National Building Certificate) Additional Public Health Inspector.	
D. GRANT (from 1.2.65 to 31.7.65) F. A. P. H. I., F.R.S.H. Temporary Additional Public Health Inspector.	

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists:

Mrs. F. M. Moth
Mrs. B. D. Cowen (to 25.6.65)
Miss J. D. Rawlinson (from 28.6.65)
Miss R. Hastings (to 31.8.65)
Miss P. C. Cooley (from 6.9.65)

CONSULTANTS:-

D.J.H. PAYNE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
(Director, Public Health Laboratory,
Portsmouth)
R.F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
(County Analyst)
J.B. MORGAN, M.R.C.V.S.
(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bognor Regis.

December, 1966.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1965.

POPULATION

For the first time, the population exceeded 30,000 (the Registrar General's estimate for 1965 was 30,590, an increase of 970 over the previous year).

The ten per cent sample census (April 1966) will, when published, give an indication as to the age-groups of the present population. There are grounds for anticipating that a substantial proportion of this recent increase is composed of persons of or about retirement age.

The number of inhabited houses in 1965 was 11,689, an increase of 281. This gives an average of approximately 2.6 persons per house. If privately-owned or privately-rented inhabited houses are considered separately, the average occupancy of these 10,000 such houses could well be only two persons or less per house. Again, there is some evidence that a substantial proportion of these 10,000-odd houses are occupied by persons of retirement age. I am informed by the Treasurer that 1511 applications were received for rate-rebate for the first half of 1966/67, of which 1190 were granted. This data is of considerable import, regarding planning policy, both immediate and future.

The cost of providing both essential services and improved amenities to a population which naturally expects a higher standard than was enjoyed by their predecessors will have to be met, very largely, by persons of less-than-modest means. Alternatively, the age/economic/social structure of the town will have to be corrected by urgent comprehensive planning measures, designed to encourage younger persons to live and work here. In fact, the situation is worsening yearly.

TYPHOID

Three cases of typhoid fever occurred in Bognor Regis in 1965. Two of the patients lived in the same house in Bognor Regis, and were discovered as a result of a message from the Medical Officer of Health of Portsmouth County Borough that a person who had recently visited the home for a short stay had been subsequently diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever. On receipt of this information from Portsmouth, a personal visit was made to the house in question. This visit was indeed opportune for one of the two occupants was already gravely ill with the disease, and had not been able to summon medical aid. The other occupant was less ill and still ambulatory. Both were transferred to hospital at Portsmouth. Fortunately all three cases recovered. In spite of exhaustive epidemiological work by the department's staff, the Public Health Laboratory Service, and the Health Visitors, the source of this outbreak was not discovered.

Two months later a further case of typhoid was diagnosed, this time in a visitor to a local holiday camp. Investigations showed that this patient had become infected before coming to Bognor Regis. Nevertheless, emergency measures were taken to notify the health departments of the many districts in which lived all the other visitors and staff who were at the camp that week. This very considerable task involved obtaining the home addresses of over 7,000 persons from all parts of Britain, and also France, Finland and Austria, ascertaining the addresses of the relevant health departments, and informing the Medical Officers of Health accordingly of the situation. In hundreds of cases specimens of stool were sent for bacteriological examination, but no further cases of the infection were discovered. My colleague, Dr V.P. Geoghegan, who was deputising for me during this period, and who supervised the many problems of public relations and the difficult epidemiological questions, strongly commended the tremendous help and untiring work of both the technical and administrative staff of this department. As a result of their combined efforts in this very delicate and potentially serious situation, public alarm was allayed.

Both these incidents, in July and September, illustrate very clearly some of the difficulties which may confront a holiday resort of only moderate size during the peak period of the summer season.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

The meals-on-wheels service again provided many of the housebound elderly people of the district with midday dinners. Their achievement of producing and delivering 24,722 meals throughout the year - an average of 120 per day - is especially remarkable in view of the cramped and

unsuitable kitchen accommodation which was available to them. The town is indebted to all the workers in this service for the help and comfort which they bring to our elderly residents.

STAFF

Once again I must record my appreciation of the consistently high standard of service provided by all members of the department for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

D. WARREN BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	-	73	15.0	-	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	-	66	10.5	-	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	-	80	12.4	-	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	-	76	11.4	-	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	-	82	11.9	-	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	-	71	10.0	-	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	-	66	9.0	-	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	-	75	10.0	-	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	-	69	8.9	-	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	-	103	13.0	-	29	11	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	-	82	10.1	-	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	-	105	12.8	-	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	-	110	13.0	-	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	-	112	13.0	-	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	-	122	13.8	-	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	-	104	13.5	-	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	-	92	12.0	-	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	-	105	13.0	-	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	-	121	14.5	-	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	-	107	11.5	-	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	-	111	12.7	-	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	-	112	9.7	-	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	-	110	9.5	-	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	-	101	8.6	-	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	-	114	9.3	-	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	-	117	9.1	-	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	-	130	9.2	-	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	-	130	8.8	-	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	-	137	9.9	-	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	-	163	11.3	-	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	-	146	9.3	-	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	-	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	-	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	17,530	202	12.3	-	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	-	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	-	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	-	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	-	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	-	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	-	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	-	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	-	345	16.2	-	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	-	346	16.5	-	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	-	335	16.8	-	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	-	329	15.4	-	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	-	342	15.1	-	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	-	341	14.0	-	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	-	339	13.5	-	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	-	316	12.2	-	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	-	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
								By Council	by other persons		
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	-	-	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	-	-	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	-	-	£56,404	x
15	1.74	-	-	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	-	£60,235	x
9	1.02	-	-	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	-	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	-	-	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	-	-	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	-	1.35	2143	-	-	-	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	-	-	-	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	-	-	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	-	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	-	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	-	-	2.05	0.3	2237	31	-	-	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	-	-	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	-	-	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	-	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	-	-	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	-	-	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	-	-	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	-	-	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	-	-	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	-	-	6.39	1.95	6141	400	-	-	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	-	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	-	-	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	-	-	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	-	-	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	-	-	-	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	-	-	-	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	-	-	-	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	-	-	-	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	-	-	1.5	0.09	7266	-	-	-	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	-	-	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+ -	7537	95	59	-	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+ -	7650	51	25	-	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	+ -	7861	134	104	-	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	-	-	0.70	+ -	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	+ -	7974	73	63	-	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	-	-	0.68	+ -	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	-	-	1.2	+ -	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	-	-	0.36	+ -	8539	269	102	-	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	-	-	0.35	+ -	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	-	-	0.08	+ -	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	-	-	0.04	+ -	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	-	-	0.08	+ -	9520	143	36	-	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	-	-	0.34	+ -	9780	147	14	-	£603,074	£2,475

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease No.	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76

* "Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

+ "Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.

#Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rate for 1933.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths	Deaths from Zymotic Disease	Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
						By Council	by other persons		
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate					
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9983	181	39	-
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10208	282	-	-
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10863	320	57	-
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10979	235	-	-
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11408	374	20	-
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11689	435	74+	-

* Non-assisted.

‡ To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and one house in Towncross Avenue purchased in 1960, and 12 houses purchased in 1964, making a grand total of 1269

+No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

£New Valuation List.

xInformation not available.

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1965.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1964

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (Mid-1965)	266,710 (262,480)	177,980 (174,290)	444,690 (436,770)	30,590 (29,620)
Number of Live Births	3,928 (3,960)	2,578 (2,607)	6,506 (6,567)	431 (388)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	16.6 (16.8)	18.1 (17.9)	17.1 (17.1)	20.9 (17.3)
Number of Deaths	4,053 (3,654)	2,486 (2,322)	6,539 (5,976)	572 (489)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	10.0 (10.0)	9.2 (9.8)	9.7 (10.0)	9.7 (10.2)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	44 (57)	37 (51)	81 (108)	8 (2)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	11.2 (14.4)	14.4 (19.6)	12.4 (16.4)	18.6 (5.2)
Number of Maternal Deaths	1 (2)	- (1)	1 (3)	1 (-)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births	0.3 (0.5)	- (0.4)	0.2 (0.5)	2.3 (-)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	7 (10)	8 (10)	15 (20)	2 (2)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.07)
Numbers of Deaths from Cancer	801 (710)	517 (538)	1,318 (1,248)	115 (93)
Death Rate from Cancer	3.0 (2.7)	2.9 (2.5)	3.0 (2.6)	3.8 (3.1)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 125, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 92. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 33.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	...	...	...	18.0 (18.4)
Death Rate	...	...	...	11.5 (11.3)
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	19.0 (20.0)	

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. - General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(land)	2,695
												(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,064
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1965)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,590
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1965)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,689
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,839
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,801
Rateable value (April 1st, 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,994,418
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8,000

2. - Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a seaside resort. There are several factories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3. - Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births:-	Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births -				- 14.09 (Crude)
Legitimate	385	189	196	20.99 (Adjusted)
Illegitimate	46	24	22	
	431	213	218	
	====	====	====	
Still Births -				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births -
Legitimate	4	-	4	9.19
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	4	-	4	
	====	====	====	
Total live and stillbirths	435	213	222	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...
				10.67%
Deaths:-				Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
	572	272	300	- 18.69 (Crude)
				9.72 (Adjusted)
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes	...	...	...	...
(Percentage of total deaths, 58.9)				337
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:-				
From Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	1
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	8
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18.56
There were 385 legitimate children born and 8 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				20.78
There were 46 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	7
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	16.24
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	...	...	...	6
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	13.92
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	...	...	...	10
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	22.99
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	115

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1965, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths Col: 1	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups											MALES 12	FEMALES 13	
	2 All ages	3 Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks and under 1 year		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		9 45 - 64	10 65 - 74	11 75 and upwards
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	8	8	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	11	21	9	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	18	27	25	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	4
16. Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	54	31	54	54
18. Coronary disease, angina	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	38	65	74	50	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	3	6	6
20. Other heart disease	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	55	25	48	48
21. Other circulatory disease	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	14	17	17
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	18	12	18	18
24. Bronchitis	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	15	10	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	5	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	35	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	4	12	15	20	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2
34. All other accidents	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	3
35. Suicide	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	4	4
TOTAL	572	7	1	1	1	2	5	96	160	299	272	300		

The principal causes of death from 1956 to 1965 inclusive are shown in the following table:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	2	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	13	16	15	20	18	29	26	24	30
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	13	15	24	20	21	23	27	35	22	31
Coronary Disease	61	58	69	84	123	102	81	104	102	124
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	101	103	92	107	99	98	97	118	99	113
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	56	67	56	74	73	69	62	71	80	85
Cancer	70	70	85	83	96	98	90	96	93	115

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Premature birth	5	7	2	4	5	2	4	-	2	5
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mongolism	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Congenital malformations	4	2	5	3	4	-	3	5	-	2
All other causes	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - all causes	13	12	10	8	12	4	7	13	2	8

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality 1965

Causes of Death	Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year									
	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
ALL CAUSES	6	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	8

Net births in the year (Legitimate 385, Illegitimate 46): 431

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 8, Illegitimate nil): 8

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1965, showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis: -

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)											Cases removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total		
		1	2	4	9	14	24	44	64	plus	Total		
Measles	204	6	37	57	100	3	1	-	-	-	204	-	
Dysentery	13	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	
Food Poisoning	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	
Typhoid Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	
TOTAL	223	6	39	59	100	3	5	-	1	1	214	2	

SECTION 11.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the seventh successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1965.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annex, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westlotts Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

Four notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year, of which three (all members of one family) were confirmed by Laboratory investigation. The causative agent was *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The food, or other cause, providing the infection in these cases was not identified. Two of these cases were declared free from infection after 5 weeks, but it was ten months before the third was cleared.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Five cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 5 in 1964) and 2 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 5 in 1964) were added to the Register during 1965 as shown below. Two cases were restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	3	-	1	1	5
Cases transferred from other districts	1	1	-	-	2
Cases restored to Register	1	1	-	-	2
TOTALS	5	2	1	1	9

Removals from Register

Eleven cases were removed from the Register during 1965, as follows: -

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	3	3	-	-	6
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	1	3	-	1	5
TOTALS	4	6	-	1	11

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1965

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	10	7	17	-	1	1	18
East	14	8	22	3	1	4	26
Felpham	14	6	20	-	3	3	23
North	6	8	14	3	1	4	18
West	6	8	14	1	2	3	17
TOTALS	50	37	87	7	8	15	102

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years:-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11
1958	6	0.23	0.10
1959	3	0.11	0.09
1960	4	0.15	0.08
1961	3	0.11	0.07
1962	3	0.11	0.07
1963	1	0.04	0.06
1964	2	0.07	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1965.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936

This statute gives the Council power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any person in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 63 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1965 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the funeral and burial of the body of three persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made other-wise than by the Local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 113 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 24 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in November, 1965. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. E. M. Smith (Commandant, Susscx 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 5th June to 10th October, 1965. First Aid was rendered to 1276 persons and 87 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. E. M. Smith and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were eight registered Nursing Homes, and fifteen Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health -

ACTS -

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928: Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936: Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

	With respect to	Date of Confirmation
1.	Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2.	Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3.	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September, 1925
4.	New Streets and Buildings*	October, 1925 and July, 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.		
5.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation ...	September, 1925
6.	Houses let in Lodgings	September, 1925
7.	Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925
8.	Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	July, 1927
9.	Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September, 1937
10.	Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies ...	March, 1937
11.	Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939
12.	Camping Grounds	November, 1954 and April, 1957
13.	Building	March, 1954
14.	Offensive Trades	June, 1947
15.	Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	August, 1950.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of nine hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows: -

(a) General Hospitals

- (i) Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.
(Accommodation 32 beds).
- (ii) Royal West Sussex Hospital and St. Richard's
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodations 335 beds)
Broyle Road, Chichester.
(Accommodation 184 beds).

(b) Maternity Hospital

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington.
(Accommodation 50 beds)

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1210 beds)
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
St. Christopher's Hospital, Horsham.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows: -

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	...	...	...	...	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	...	...	...	...	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	...	...	...	...	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(d) **Infectious Disease Hospitals**

(i) Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital,
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots)

(ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
This Hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis.

(e) **Tuberculosis**

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 45 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics: -

Chichester

Portsmouth

Worthing

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. These sessions are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor and nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g. on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Nurse or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors of health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, four Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1965: -

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	317	-	-	317
Number of attendances made	2,041	-	-	2,041
(b) Post-Natal Clinic				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	113	-	-	113
Number of attendances made	120	-	-	120
(c) Infant Welfare Centre				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	603	134	150	887
Number of attendances made	4,096	1,104	1,115	6,315

Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC

A modern Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech clinics.

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 427 children attended the clinic, making 814 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Dental Clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are eight general nurses and two auxiliary nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(b) County Almoner Service

A County Almoner, who also acts as almoner to Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Bognor Regis Annexe, undertakes a domiciliary service for persons needing help with social problems arising from illness. The service includes provision of recuperative holidays, assistance with plans for the care of the elderly sick and after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE

With effect from 1st October, 1964, the County Council provided a directly administered Home Help Service. Previously, the Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, undertook the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area Organiser, County Hall, Chichester. A charge for the services of a Home help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Clinic as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1965, 512 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 417 and the number of school children 95. In addition 880 children had re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below:-

Year	AGES						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4 to 8	9 to 16	
1927	-	-	1	1	39	33	74
1936-7	-	22	31	32	530	233	848
1938	-	1	3	2	57	87	100
1940	-	-	2	3	10	1	16
1941	-	33	150	125	1,072	780	2,160
1942	-	158	119	95	457	199	1,028
1943	-	152	61	48	194	68	523
1944	-	183	49	27	88	30	377
1945	-	189	61	17	65	20	352
1946	-	189	48	17	37	6	297
1947	-	121	45	8	31	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	39	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	56	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	40	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	26	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	28	12	269
1953	48	156	21	4	18	-	245
1954	66	165	71	7	57	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	42	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	21	-	261
1957	147	110	15	4	10	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	24	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	17	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	27	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	73	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	30	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	18	2	420
1964	186	156	74	21	104	2	543
1965	242	160	10	5	47	48	512
Totals	2,066	3,915	1,129	541	3,257	1,550	12,458

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the past eighteen years.

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme.

For the ten-year period 1941-1950 the average number of cases notified in England and Wales, was 19,268 and the average number of deaths was 850.

DIPHTHERIA

(England and Wales)

Year	Deaths	Cases
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8	79
1959	Nil	103
1960	5	52
1961	10	52
1962	2	16
1963	2	33
1964	Nil	20
1965	Nil*	26*

* Provisional figure.

7. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diphtheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1965, the number of children immunised was as follows:-

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 1961	Others under 16	
Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus							
Primary injections	1	2	-	1	47	48	99
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	4	397	184	585
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, & Tetanus (Triple)							
Primary injections	240	157	10	4	-	-	411
Reinforcing injections	-	155	113	25	1	-	294
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus & Polio (Quadruple)							
Primary injections	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Reinforcing injections	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

These figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 22.

8. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Centre as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department, Bognor Regis. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1965 was as follows: -

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk; or three injections quadruple)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; third or fourth injection Salk; or 4th injection quadruple)
Children born 1965	95	-
Children born 1964	266	-
Children born 1963	24	1
Children and persons born 1962	12	-
Young Persons 1958-1961 ...	37	356
Others under age 16	22	57
TOTAL	456	414

9. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against Smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against Smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1965: -

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	4	293	27	10	334
REVACCINATION	-	-	2	73	75

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Service is intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by Hospitals and Doctors.

11. MENTAL ILLNESS

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board, and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of informal cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short and long-term stay cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive day training centre at Stockbridge Hall, Donnington, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses to date in the different areas and houses to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1965				Built during 1965				Under construction 31/12/64			In prospect					
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	
1. Ockley Road	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Hawthorn Road	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Gravits Lane	1	55	-	18	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Mons Avenue	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Collyer Avenue	27	128	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Westloats Lane	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Flansham Lane	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Felpham Way	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	11	-	67	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Arun Road	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Pevensey Road	12	-	-	63	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Frith Road	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Rodney Close	-	-	*13	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Arnhem Road	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Greynville Close	-	-	*8	16	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Frobisher Road	19	-	*4	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Anson Road	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Raleigh Road	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Middleton Road	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22. Pennyfields	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Orchard Way	6	-	64	28	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Corbishley Road	20	-	54	20	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Ash Grove	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Chestnut Grove	4	-	52	*20	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Towncross Avenue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Oak Grove	-	-	44	4	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Oak Close	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Laburnum Grove	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Hazel Road	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Essex Road	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33. Ockley Road	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34. Highfield Road	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35. Ivy Lane	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Annandale Avenue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37. Bramber Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	
38. Amberley Drive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	26	-	26	-	
39. Lewes Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	
40. Hastings Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	
41. Hastings Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	
42. Arundel House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	
43. Firs Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{20 (16) 36	
TOTALS	335	305	407	222	1269	-	50	24	74	-	76	33	109	-	-	36	36

• Bungalows

The following table indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation:-

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	non-residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154
1960	476	157	9	166
1961	625	182	7	189
1962	700	213	6	219
1963	879	204	10	214
1964	747	302	13	315
1965	716	241	15	256

N.B. - "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-Residents" are all others.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Additional Public Health Inspectors.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	234
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	758
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	192

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1965 notices, 64; 1965 notices, 149) 213

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:- Nil

B. Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: -

(a) By owners 1
(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(2) Number of houses enclosed 3

(3) Number of houses demolished 4

C. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:- Nil

D. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: -

(a) By owners Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

Action under the Housing Act, 1961, Part II - Houses let in Multiple Occupation

Action under the Housing Act, 1964 - Improvement of Houses

Houses inspected 273

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 4 confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1965. (See page 14).

It should be remembered however, that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

Production - Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations - The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution - The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 28 distributors and 3 dairies in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised" was transferred from this Authority to the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1964 the following licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area: -

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Quality - The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorized to act in this capacity.

MILK (continued)

Sampling - Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination was carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of one private slaughter house, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954, has continued since that date. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 41.

Frequent visits are paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

Shops and Stores

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses

There are 5 bakehouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 246 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 18 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Frequent visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of May to September, 37 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 37 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 14 different retailers; 15 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 22 samples were soft ice cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows: -

From broken bulk using retailers' servers					Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines				
No. Examined	Grade				No. Examined	Grade			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
15	10	4	1	-	22	16	3	-	3

In explanation of the above table: -

Grade 1 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4 - time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e. reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory condition.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

1. Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g. hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1965 a total of 1184 inspections were carried out in this connection.

2. Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table: -

Food Premises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confec-tionery	Pastry Cakes etc.	Restaur-ants and Cafes	Licensed Premises	Hotels & Boarding Houses	Holiday Camp
592	34	18	12	99	83	246	26	136	64	113	77	118	26

3. Registered Food Premises

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers: -

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

2

5. Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

6. Educational Activities

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors: -

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other Foods for Chemical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspectors since 1930: -

Year	Milk samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and lollies taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of samples taken
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	-	10	170
1938	112	19	-	16	147
1939	84	62	-	1	147
1940	117	7	-	-	112
1942	115	18	-	-	133
1943	149	-	-	-	149
1944	146	3	-	-	149
1945	105	14	-	-	119
1946	122	34	-	-	156
1947	110	59	-	-	169
1948	111	70	-	-	181
1949	95	50	-	-	145
1950	-	53	-	-	53
1951	14	53	-	-	67
1952	3	49	-	-	52
1953	8	50	-	-	58
1954	-	40	-	-	40
1955	-	51	15	-	66
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
1958	53	107	6	51	217
1959	36	88	1	41	166
1960	73	123	-	21	217
1961	59	95	8	15	177
1962	-	48	3	15	66
1963	-	59	-	25	84
1964	-	66	1	28	95
1965	-	37	1	28	66
GRAND TOTAL					4900

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L. J. Simpson, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth Water Company, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, to the 30th September, 1963, consisted of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth Water Company on the 1st October, 1963.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area. During July, 1963, a new source of supply was brought into service at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examination of 98 samples of raw water and 216 samples of treated water. Examination of 26 chemical samples of raw water and 26 chemical samples of treated water showed satisfactory results. The water has no plumbob-solvent action. Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population of Bognor Regis supplied with Water by the Portsmouth Water Company: -

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	11,689	30,590

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933 brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just north of the sea embankment at the eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people, sewage to be pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall to be opened and thesewage gravitated out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over:

On the East - Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works.

On the North - North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West - Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed: -

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1965 83 cesspools out of a total of 105 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1965

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	28	-	-	28
North Bersted & Shripney Road	6	-	-	6
Aldwick	164	60	1	105
	198	60	1	139

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st 1965.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted & Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
Plus-New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.65	239	52	492	783
Less - Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.65	559	217	853	1629
	531	211	748	1490
	28	6	105	139

**IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS
SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.**

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area. Parts of the added area in which development has taken place are without surface water sewers.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1966, the vehicles carried out 702 cesspool cleansings in 1133 journeys. Approximately 1,032,750 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 4,003 miles.

RODENT CONTROL

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out for a number of years in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters and 50 c. yd. Pakamatic S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During 1962 a new outdoor Swimming Bath was opened in the grounds of a large Holiday Camp, providing bathing facilities for campers additional to those available in the existing indoor Swimming Bath. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 145 samples of swimming bath water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 9 showed contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

There is also one private swimming pool which is situated in the garden of a private dwelling.

CARAVAN SITES

(1) The number of caravan sites in the area during 1965	...	...	...	...	11
(2) The number of caravan sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	10

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made:

- Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

This Act, which in the main came into operation during 1964, makes new provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and also in certain railway premises. Duties under the Act are carried out either by the Factory Inspectorate or the Inspectorate of the Local Authority. Many circumstances arise in practice which are border line and require consultation as to which body of officials will deal with a particular case. In addition to the main provisions of the Act, many Regulations have been made and a large number of Circulars issued.

As will be appreciated, the work of the Public Health Inspectorate has been increased and the demands upon the time required for these new duties will continue. A start was made in 1965 and it soon became apparent that so many difficulties of interpretation and application were being encountered that the services of a well trained and experienced official were essential if the people for whom the new legislation were designed are to benefit and the employers not called upon for any unnecessary expense.

During the year 331 premises received a general inspection and 205 informal notices were served; this involved 815 visits being paid. Of the 8 accidents reported, none was of a serious nature, and there were no cases of death or permanent injury.

Despite publicity both on a National and Local Level it is felt that a number of persons are failing to register their premises.

FOODSTUFF

Complaints continue to be received in respect of foodstuffs containing foreign bodies or being affected by mould. In a number of cases the complainants do not wish to be called as witnesses in the event of legal proceedings being instituted, but are rightly concerned that such conditions arise. Upon investigation being carried out it is quite common for the matter to have arisen because of the lack of care upon the part of a member of the staff concerned. This may be due to the fact that so many employers in the food industry are chasing after labour that some employees become indifferent in the matter of taking precautions against the contamination or spoilage of foodstuff.

A local authority in a township such as this must look very carefully at each case officially brought to its notice. In a number of cases in the past the prosecution of small traders has resulted in them losing so much trade that the business has failed. The emphasis is placed upon advising food traders and handlers upon precautions to be taken.

During the year 12 cases were reported to the Public Health Committee. No legal proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these but warning letters were sent to firms involved in 10 cases. A case reported in 1964 was heard during 1965 when a fine of £40 was imposed, plus costs of £6.6.0d.

LIQUID COLD MIX ICE CREAM

During the course of routine sampling of this type of ice cream unsatisfactory results were received from the Public Health Laboratory. Detailed investigations revealed a weakness in a new type of vending machine which, by reason of its insufficient temperature-reducing capacity, could result in unsatisfactory samples and prevent compliance with the legal requirements in respect of the manufacture of ice cream.

The Company concerned operates on a national scale and lost no time in co-operating to the full to ensure that necessary additional cooling power was provided so that the legal and practical requirements were met. It is understood that this type of machine was to be installed at various points over the whole country, so the finding of this fault at an early stage of its installation was most opportune.

LEAD CONTENT OF COLOURING MATTER

From time to time the sale of toys and their alleged danger to health receives widespread publicity. Whenever a scare is raised the matter must receive urgent attention by Public Health Inspectors, who are well aware of the shops in their respective districts from which such toys may be purchased. Colouring materials have been subjected to a number of tests in order to ascertain the danger potential from lead. It has been established that where the colouring agent is incorporated in the plastic material before it is moulded into shape it is highly unlikely to present a health hazard to a child chewing or sucking the toy, even if the lead content is high. A plastic toy upon which paint had been added after the moulding had taken place could present a hazard if the lead content was sufficiently high.

Efforts have been made to ensure that the lead content of paint used upon toys will not exceed a level that is recognised as being safe. In the cases investigated during the year in which plastic toys and a vividly coloured mouth organ were involved, the Department had complete

co-operation from the traders who withdrew the suspected articles from sale until their safety had been established by the Public Analyst.

DITCHES

The dangers and nuisances associated with ditches and stagnant water, such as mosquitoes, smells, flies, mice and rats, as well as the hazards to young children, have become even more acute than hitherto by reason of residential development extending into what was previously agricultural land, and naturally a number of complaints have been received.

Some developers have taken steps to deal with this problem, whilst others have not. It is hoped that the scheme to deal with surface water within the District will soon be fully implemented and all offending ditches be either piped or suitably channelled so that whilst the "run off" will be maintained the health and other hazards will be removed.

If the dangers to health and conditions conducive to nuisances are not so dealt with it may be necessary to resort to statutory action, which, by reason of multiple ownership, will prove more difficult than if dealt with whilst development is in progress.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It has been very apparent for a number of years that the Public Health Inspectors were coming in contact with persons holding positions in a variety of jobs associated with factories, living and holiday accommodation, food handling, entertainment and also, of course, in their own homes, who have not grasped even the basic essentials of hygiene.

In a number of cases the persons concerned are willing to be guided whilst, unfortunately, others think that the Public Health Official has a gimmick to thrust upon the unwary. In the latter cases this is probably due in part to the lack of health education. The cumulative effect is, I am sure, that a great many people are subjected to many health hazards.

It is felt that such an important aspect of life itself should be dealt with thoroughly, intelligently and effectively, at a place and time when the maximum benefit will accrue, that is during the formative years of a person's life - at school. Lectures and demonstrations should be an integral part of each person's youthful education. I am sure that given sufficient trained staff to undertake these duties in conjunction with the educational programme, the whole community would benefit.

Unfortunately, the shortage of Public Health Inspectors and others whose training would enable them to undertake this important work is so acute as to preclude any such programme being instituted at present. Nevertheless, the need is there and sooner or later it must be recognised and met.

STAFF

During 1965 the establishment of the public health inspectorate was increased by one, and Mr. Milner, a fully qualified and widely experienced Public Health Inspector, commenced duties during the latter part of August.

It is hoped that with the increase in the full time staff some of the back log of work will be dealt with, and the work associated with recent legislation and increase of duties be planned and efficiently executed.

In order to prevent an overlapping of duties and visits, and to minimise the time spent in the allocation of duties, the Urban District has been divided into Districts, (with an Inspector responsible for each.) The system, which has been practised for many years in a large number of Authorities, is working efficiently.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistant: -

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

A. The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1965: -

Total number of houses inspected: -

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	...	...	...	...	-

3

(b) Under the Public Health Acts:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	...	...	42
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	...	...	...	...	...	192
						234

The number of inspections made: -

Primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
									758
Smoke tests to drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water tests to drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
									16

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1965: -

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1965, less those for which

Statutory Notices were served during the year (See below) 70

STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1965 2

INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1965 192

STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1965 Nil

REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act, 1957 3

267

C. The result of the service of such notices: -

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1964, and since complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1965, which were served during the year 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1965, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1965, which were served during the year 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
									216

TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1965 (informal 48; Statutory 3) 51

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Slaughterhouses

- (a) Number of visits to slaughterhouses
- (b) Informal notices

115

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	367	-	4	619	635	-
Number inspected	367	-	4	619	635	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	60	-	-	11	129	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	16.35%	-	-	1.78%	20.47%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	47	1	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	875	67	-
Ice Cream Premises	228	-	37
Dairies	34	-	-
TOTALS	1184	68	37

Contraventions dealt with:-

(a) Protection from contamination	18
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	49
(c) Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	8
(d) Disposal of refuse	9
(e) Other offences	15

(C) Unsound food surrendered:-

Tins of Meat	94	Meat	806½ lbs.
Tins of Fruit	69	Fish	15¾ stone
Tins of Vegetables	40	Whelks	1 gallon
Tins of Fish	5	Turkey	4 lb.
Tins of Spaghetti	19	Pies	32
Tins of Soup	9	Contents of refrigerator due to breakdown	445 pkts.
Tins of Milk	2		
Tins of Pudding	2		
Tins of Ginger Beer	2		

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

3. FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:-

PART 1 of the ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	151	48	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	177	55	6	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (2)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (3)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (4)	Notices served (5)	Prosecutions (6)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.)))						
	7	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	-	-	-	-

4. - SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

5. - PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a) Stables

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

6. - INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(ii) Action taken:-										
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(j) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990

7. - RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634
(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2208
(iii) Infestations dealt with	377

B. Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year

Manholes baited	143
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8. - NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i) Inspections	48
(ii) Informal action	7

9. - ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

10. - OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

11. - DITCHES

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

12. - MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

13. - CESSPOOLS

(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

14. - SMOKE

(i) Observations	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2

15. - NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)

(i) Observations	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1

16. - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	25
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-

17. - PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-

18. - PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1

19. - AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-

20. - SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

Visits and inquiries	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
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21. - SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1110
Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2

22. - HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-

23. - HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS (Public Health Act, 1961)

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	43
(ii) Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-

24. - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN

(i) Inspections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	33
(ii) Notices	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-
(iii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfected											4
(iv) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfected											3

In addition, 22 Council houses and 7 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses for rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

25. - PETROLEUM ACTS

Visits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	149
Informal action	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1965.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers - maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb - are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleat House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the year

Bright Sunshine

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,748.1 hours, (22.0 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty years is 1,770 hours giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

Although seven months of the year had below average sunshine, the months of October and November were both the sunniest in forty-two years of continuous records.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 374 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the 4th position on the mainland for the year 1965; and the 1st position on the mainland for the winter months of January, February, March, October, November and December, 1965.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 36.25 inches, which was 6.69 inches more than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Eight months of the year showed rainfall figures above average, but October with .73 inches was the driest October since 1950.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 80% compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 48.7° F., which was 1.8° below the average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 72° F on 12th August, and the lowest temperature was 21° F on the 3rd March and 28th December. The lowest grass temperature was 16° F on 28th December.

Tables I and IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 40 years from 1924 to 1963. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:-

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1748.1 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 4.8 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 312.
Sunniest day(s): 28th June (14.7 hours).
Warmest day: 12th August (72° F.)
Coldest day(s): 4th March (34° F.)
Lowest temperature on the grass: 28th March (16° F.)
Warmest night(s): 19th August (61° F.)
Coldest nights: 3rd March and 28th December (21° F.)
Warmest month: August (mean average temperature 60° F.)
Coldest month: February (mean average temperature 38.0° F.)
Mean yearly temperature: 48.7° F.
Rainfall: 36.25 inches.
Number of rain days (.01 in. or more): 167.
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 129.
Wettest day: 2nd August (1.73 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 80%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.

YEAR 1965	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G. M. T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G. M. T. Observations)											
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Lowest adjusted reading			Number of times observed to be blowing from: -											
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		
January	29.900	30.672	5th	28.792	20th	0	0	10	0	0	2	9	6	4		
February	30.418	30.822	2nd	29.894	28th	0	5	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
March	30.010	30.612	28th	29.412	4th	0	1	4	1	12	1	8	2	2		
April	29.988	30.466	2nd	29.584	19th	0	5	1	0	3	0	6	1	14		
May	30.028	30.350	12th	29.522	4th	0	2	1	0	7	2	14	0	5		
June	30.044	30.434	28th	29.754	7th	0	1	3	1	1	7	14	3	0		
July	29.988	30.320	16th	29.622	29th	0	0	5	0	4	0	10	6	6		
August	30.022	30.256	11th	29.500	22nd	0	0	1	2	5	0	15	3	5		
September	29.892	30.582	20th	29.298	26th	1	2	2	0	4	1	11	2	7		
October	30.124	30.492	17th	29.846	28th	0	3	7	6	8	0	6	1	0		
November	29.808	30.492	5th	28.684	29th	0	3	9	1	5	1	3	5	3		
December	29.726	30.312	14th	28.972	24th	0	2	3	0	1	2	9	6	8		
Average for the year	29.996	-	-	-	Totals	1	24	55	15	52	16	105	35	62		

TABLE II

YEAR 1965	Temperature in Shade		Degrees Fahrenheit		Minimum		Sub-Soil		On Grass		Frosts	
	Maximum		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Lowest		Date	
	Highest	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost
Difference from Average Age of forty Years 1924-1963												
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Mean Average	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Average Temperature	Average Temperature
January ***	44	36	40.0	-1.0	51	8th	35	28th	45	12th	27	5th
February ***	42	34	38.0	-2.5	48	12th	35	20th & 21st	43	13th	28	3rd, 25th & 27th
March ***	47	36	41.5	-2.0	64	30th	34	4th	45	27th	21	3rd
April ***	53	41	47.0	-1.0	63	16th	49	4th, 19th & 20th	47	17th	35	2nd
May ***	57	47	52.0	-1.0	67	13th	52	2nd & 30th	53	13th & 15th	38	20th
June ***	62	52	57.0	Nil	71	29th	57	1st, 4th, 5th & 6th	57	22nd & 25th	45	4th & 7th
July ***	64	53	58.5	-3.5	68	2nd	61	4th, 5th, 11th, 15th & 17th	58	11th, 12th, 13th & 29th	45	17th
August ***	66	54	60.0	-2.0	72	12th	62	21st, 24th & 26th	61	19th	47	1st
September ***	61	50	55.5	-3.5	64	18th, 20th	56	30th	58	16th & 25th	43	28th
October ***	60	49	54.5	+1.0	67	5th	54	28th	58	4th, 7th & 8th	42	16th & 23rd
November ***	49	38	43.5	-3.0	58	1st	39	15th	53	1st	26	15th
December ***	48	37	42.5	+0.5	53	5th	42	26th & 28th	49	18th & 19th	21	28th
Average for year	54	44	49.0	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals 43 70

TABLE III

YEAR 1965	HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)				No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more	
	Average Temperature at 0900 G. M. T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Day 0900 to 1800 1800 G. M. T.	Monthly Totals (Inches)		Difference from Average of forty years 1924-1963			
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)			Day 1800 to 0900 G. M. T.	Night 0900 to 1800 G. M. T.				
January	...	40.2	38.7	86	1.87	3.06	4.93	+ 1.69	.79 on 13th	
February	...	38.7	36.4	78	.05	.41	.46	- 1.77	.21 on 28th	
March	...	42.8	41.2	86	1.16	1.37	2.53	+ 0.71	.63 on 20th	
April	...	48.5	45.4	77	.86	.35	1.21	- 0.68	.18 on 12th	
May	...	53.9	50.3	76	.53	1.46	1.99	- 0.04	.42 on 4th	
June	...	58.8	55.2	79	.56	1.92	2.48	+ 0.87	1.33 on 16th	
July	...	60.8	56.3	74	.80	2.37	3.17	+ 1.04	1.40 on 11th	
August	...	61.9	58.1	79	1.45	2.19	3.64	+ 1.29	1.73 on 2nd	
September	...	57.8	54.8	82	1.74	2.44	4.18	+ 1.80	.86 on 25th	
October	...	55.2	52.0	79	.07	.66	.73	- 2.44	.37 on 31st	
November	...	44.2	41.7	79	1.49	3.19	4.68	+ 0.93	.81 on 28th	
December	...	43.4	41.9	88	.66	4.59	6.25	+ 3.26	.71 on 22nd	
Year's Average		50.5	47.7	80	-	-	-	+ 6.69	-	
TOTALS	...	-	-	12.24	24.01	36.25	-	-	167 129	

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
YEAR 1965	Totals; Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	86.5 (45.0)	+ 18.8	22(13)	14th	7.2
February ...	64.5 (73.6)	- 18.0	22(17)	14th	8.5
March ...	149.0 (84.5)	+ 8.3	25(21)	30th	11.4
April ...	177.5 (155.3)	- 0.1	30(25)	1st	11.1
May ...	204.4 (214.4)	- 14.4	29(29)	20th	13.8
June ...	185.5 (206.7)	- 52.1	28(28)	28th	14.7
July ...	165.9 (236.3)	- 50.4	27(30)	31st	12.3
August ...	202.3 (213.0)	- 8.9	30(30)	23rd	11.9
September ...	149.3 (236.8)	- 11.7	27(30)	4th	11.0
October ...	181.8 (154.4)	+ 61.3	30(25)	4th	9.9
November ...	106.8 (65.9)	+ 33.8	21(18)	3rd	8.6
December ...	74.6 (68.2)	+ 11.4	21(19)	28th	7.2
Totals ...	1748.1 (1754.1)	- 22.0	312(285)	-	-

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year.

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